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ABSTRACT

The Swaziland Behavioural Assessment Series (SBAS) is a battery of ability tests derived from the Flanagan Aptitude Classification Tests and the Internationally Developed Tests, for use in the guidance of secondary school students towards relevant educational and vocational opportunities. The SBAS has been field tested in Swaziland. Sixteen English-language samples illustrate tests of the following skills: identifying clerical errors; alphabetical filing; reading and obtaining tabular data; learning associated pairs; verbal reasoning with word analogies; reading comprehension; planning tasks in an organized sequence; computation; understanding and using mathematical formulas; using graphic data; visualizing three dimensions; responding to changing perceptual cues; applying mechanical principles; tracing large and small designs; and recognizing basic scientific facts. Instructions for administration and discussion of the instrument are not included in this document. (Author/GDC)

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SWAZILAND BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

Level II

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

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August 1975

TM 006 398

AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH / 3301 New Mexico Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016

PREFACE

The Swaziland Behavioural Assessment Series (SBAS) is a battery of "ability" tests derived from the Flanagan Aptitude Classification Tests (FACT) and the Internationally-Developed (ID) Tests, for use in the guidance of secondary school students towards relevant educational and vocational opportunities. Mssrs. M. J. Ziyane, J. J. Myeni, and A. M. Mkhwanazi were primarily responsible for the adaptation and trial testing of these tests in Swaziland under the overall direction of Dr. C. W. Snyder, Jr. Further research and development will be carried out by the local professionals trained under the Regional Testing Centre Project, jointly financed by the Government of Swaziland and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under Contract AID/afr-668 with the American Institutes for Research (AIR).

Mbabane, Swaziland

MJZ
JJM
AMM
CWS
VJC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface

CHEK - test of ability to identify clerical errors in tables

FILE - test of facility with the alphabet in filing names

TABL - test of speed and accuracy in reading and obtaining data presented in tabular form

CODE - test of ability to learn paired associates and rapidly produce the coded reponse

ANAL - test of verbal reasoning with word analogies

READ - test of ability to understand and reason with written material

PLAN - test of ability to organize tasks in logical sequence

COMP - test of speed and accuracy in simple calculations

FORM - test of ability to understand and reason with basic mathematical concepts

GRPH - test of facility with graphed data

BOXS - test of three-dimensional visualization

FIGS - test of accuracy and flexibility in response to changing perceptual cues

MECH - test of practical information based on mechanical principles

FDEX - test of speed and accuracy in tracing small designs

MDEX - test of speed and accuracy in tracing large designs

SINF - test of knowledge of basic facts about wide range of scientific topics

Note: The test instructions and sample materials are available in the SBAS Kit.

CHEK

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

	A.	B.	C.
	ORIGINAL		
1.	Shiselweni Chemist	5 Kgr.	26 rands
2.	Maseru Printers	12 Litres	R15.45
3.	Teyateyaneng Cleaners	4 dozens	£22.8s.9d.
4.	Roma Shoe Company	35 metres	6 rands
5.	Gaborone Mines	779 Kgr.	7999 rands
6.	Mankayane News Agency	3 gross	80 pounds
7.	Mozambique Bakery	23 doz.	99 escudos
8.	Francistown Estate Agency	25 acres	R20000
9.	S.Z.D. Building Contractors	988 Lbs.	£945.7s.3d.
10.	Empire Jewellers	254 grm.	R14.92
11.	Nqabaneni Bottle Store	3 scores	R10.50
12.	Tshaneni Butchery	15 Lbs.	9850 dollars
13.	Nsoko Pulp Company	20 gal.	R45.75
14.	Sidvokodvo Cement	10 stones	R2.36
15.	Maphiveni Public Communication	5 yards	£35.5s.6d.
	COPY		
1.	Shiselweni Chemist	5 Kgrm.	26 rands
2.	Maseru Printers	12 Liters	R15.45
3.	Teyateyaneng Cleaners	4 dozens	£22.8s.9d.
4.	Roma Shoe Company	35 metres	6 rands
5.	Gaborone Mines	779 Kgr.	6999 rands
6.	Mankayane News Agency	3 gross	80 pounds
7.	Mocambique Bakery	23 doz.	99 escudos
8.	Francistown Estate Agency	25 acres	R200.00
9.	S.Z.D. Building Contractors	998 Lbs.	£945.7s.3d.
10.	Empire Jewellers	254 grm.	R14.92
11.	Nqabaneni Bottle Store	3 scores	R100.50
12.	Tshaneni Butchery	15 Lbs.	9850 dolars
13.	Nsuko Pulp Company	20 gal.	R45.75
14.	Sidvokodo Cement	10 stones	R2.36
15.	Maphiveni Public Communication	5 yards	£35.15s.6d.

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

	A.	B.	C.
	ORIGINAL		
16.	Kwaluseni Restaurant	266 Litres	R25.00
17.	Mafeteng Trading Store	14 bags	R50.50
18.	Msunduza Electricians	4 Km.	R100.20
19.	Sicunusa Tea Room	37 gal.	£13.4s.2d.
20.	Butha Buthe Beauty Salon	14 oz.	R1300.00
21.	Usuthu Engineers	244 gr.	10,000 dollars
22.	Dlangeni Oil Company	100 Litres	R72.65
23.	Mahlanya Studios	1 gross	R88.34
24.	Morija Funeral Undertakers	16 Lbs.	R62.28
25.	Mlilwane Beer Distributors	30 doz.	R113.87
26.	Siphofaneni Book Store	8 gross	R47.47
27.	Ngculwini Filling Station	355 gal.	R2224.00
28.	Zombode Waterworks	465 Litres	R29.46
29.	Mhlatane Plumbers	2 doz.	12.89
30.	Magubheleni Wholesalers Ltd.	311 grm.	£4.53s.5d.
	COPY		
16.	Kwaluseni Restaurant	266 Litres	R25.00
17.	Matefeng Trading Store	14 bags	R50.50
18.	Msunduza Electricians	4 Kgr.	R100.20
19.	Sicunuca Tea Room	37 gal.	£13.4s.2d.
20.	Butha Buthe Beauty Salon	14 ozs.	R1300.00
21.	Usuthu Engineers	244 gr.	1,000 dollars
22.	Dlangeni Oil Company	1000 Litres	R72.65
23.	Mahlanya Studos	1 gross	R88.34
24.	Morija Funeral Undertakers	16 Lbs.	R62.28
25.	Mlilane Beer Distributors	30 doz.	R113.87
26.	Siphofaneni Book Store	8 gross	R48.47
27.	Ngculwini Filing Station	355 gal.	R2224.00
28.	Zombode Waterworks	465 Litres	R21.46
29.	Mhlatane Plumbers	2 doz.	R12.89
30.	Magubheleni Wholesalers Ltd.	311 grs.	£4.53s.5d.

FILE

1 Aa-Al	21 Kp-Kz
2 Am-Au	22 La-Le
3 Av-Az	23 Lf-Lz
4 Ba-Bi	24 Ma-Mi
5 Bj-Br	25 Mj-Mo
6 Bs-Bz	26 Mp-Mz
7 Ca-Ch	27 Na-Nz
8 Ci-Co	28 Oa-Oz
9 Cp-Cz	29 Pa-Pr
10 Da-Dz	30 Ps-Pz
11 Ea-Er	31 Qa-Qz
12 Es-Ez	32 Ra-Rz
13 Fa-Fr	33 Sa-Si
14 Fs-Fz	34 Sj-St
15 Ga-Go	35 Su-Sz
16 Gp-Gz	36 Ta-Ti
17 Ha-Hz	37 Tj-Tz
18 Ia-Iz	38 U - V
19 Ja-Jz	39 Wa-Wz
20 Ka-Ko	40 XYZ

SWAZILAND

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

_____ 1. Gamedze, G.T.

_____ 2. Mbhamali, W.F.

_____ 3. Thabede, M.P.

_____ 4. Madele, S.V.

_____ 5. Dlamini, N.M.

_____ 6. Khoza, D.K.

_____ 7. Nzumalo, J.J.

_____ 8. Maileni, S.W.

_____ 9. Vilakati, N.V.

_____ 10. Mpungose, G.F.

_____ 11. Nkosi, E.C.

_____ 12. Sibandze, W.W.

_____ 13. Dhlamini, A.C.

_____ 14. Ndlovu, M.J.

_____ 15. Nkhonza, E.Z.

_____ 16. Cele, B.D.

_____ 17. Fakudze, P.H.

_____ 18. Qwabe, L.T.

_____ 19. Hlophe, S.S.

_____ 20. Langwenya, E.N.

_____ 21. Tembe, P.E.

_____ 22. Mbamba, T.A.

_____ 23. Cindi, E.M.

_____ 24. Nkienpethwa, I.E.

_____ 25. Maibande, S.J.

_____ 26. Mavuso, O.S.

_____ 27. Zwane, A.D.

_____ 28. Kunene, C.S.

_____ 29. Shongwe, Q.S.

_____ 30. Mhlongo, D.K.

RTC

SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1 Aa-Al	5 Bj-Bz	9 Cp-Cz	13 Fa-Fr	17 Ha-Hz	21 Kp-Kz	25 Mj-Mo	29 Pa-Pr	33 Sa-Si	37 Tj-Tz
2 Am-Au	6 Bs-Bz	10 Da-Dz	14 Fs-Fz	18 Ia-Iz	22 La-Le	26 Mp-Mz	30 Ps-Pz	34 Sj-St	38 U - V
3 Av-Az	7 Ca-Ch	11 Ea-Er	15 Ga-Go	19 Ja-Jz	23 Lf-Lz	27 Na-Nz	31 Qa-Qz	35 Su-Sz	39 Wa-W
4 Ba-Bi	8 Ci-Co	12 Es-Ez	16 Gp-Gz	20 Ka-Ko	24 Ma-Mi	28 Oa-Oz	32 Ra-Rz	36 Ta-Ti	40 XYZ

SAMPLES

I.	Nkonyane, J.P.	A. 25	B. 26	C. 27	D. 28	E. No
II.	Xaba, V.R.	A. 36	B. 38	C. 39	D. 40	E. No
III.	Khumalo, K.X.	A. 7	B. 19	C. 21	D. 22	E. No
IV.	Motha, T.L.	A. 24	B. 25	C. 26	D. 27	E. No

STOP! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

1 Aa-Al	5 Bj-Br	9 Cp-Cz	13 Fa-Fr	17 Ha-Hz	21 Kp-Kz	25 Mj-No	29 Pa-Pr	33 Sa-Si	37 Tj-Tz
2 Am-Au	6 Bs-Bz	10 Da-Dz	14 Fs-Fz	18 Ia-Iz	22 La-Le	26 Mp-Mz	30 Ps-Pz	34 Sj-St	38 U - V
3 Av-Az	7 Ca-Ch	11 Ea-Er	15 Ga-Go	19 Ja-Jz	23 Lf-Lz	27 Na-Nz	31 Qa-Qz	35 Su-Sz	39 Wa-Wz
4 Ba-Bi	8 Ci-Co	12 Es-Ez	16 Gp-Gz	20 Ka-Ko	24 Ma-Mi	28 Oa-Oz	32 Ra-Rz	36 Ta-Ti	40 XYZ

1.	Gamedze, O.T.	A. 9	B. 7	C. 16	D. 10	E. None
2.	Mbhamali, W.F.	A. 39	B. 24	C. 26	D. 13	E. None
3.	Thabede, M.P.	A. 26	B. 23	C. 37	D. 36	E. None
4.	Radebe, S.V.	A. 32	B. 10	C. 19	D. 35	E. None
5.	Dlamini, M.M.	A. 9	B. 11	C. 10	D. 25	E. None
6.	Khoza, D.K.	A. 21	B. 10	C. 22	D. 40	E. None
7.	Nxumalo, J.J.	A. 27	B. 38	C. 19	D. 2	E. None
8.	Mzileni, S.W.	A. 35	B. 4	C. 27	D. 26	E. None
9.	Vilakazi, N.V.	A. 24	B. 27	C. 38	D. 37	E. None
10.	Mpungose, G.F.	A. 30	B. 15	C. 32	D. 26	E. None
11.	Nkosi, E.C	A. 25	B. 20	C. 28	D. 11	E. None
12.	Sibandze, W.W.	A. 34	B. 24	C. 39	D. 33	E. None
13.	Dhlamini, A.C.	A. 17	B. 1	C. 11	D. 22	E. None
14.	Ndlovu, M.J.	A. 25	B. 27	C. 24	D. 26	E. None
15.	Mkhonza, M.Z.	A. 26	B. 20	C. 25	D. 22	E. None
16.	Cele, B.D.	A. 7	B. 8	C. 9	D. 4	E. None
17.	Fakudze, P.H.	A. 29	B. 13	C. 3	D. 11	E. None
18.	Qwabe, L.T.	A. 39	B. 31	C. 28	D. 23	E. None
19.	Hlophe, S.S.	A. 23	B. 34	C. 27	D. 17	E. None
20.	Langwenya, B.N.	A. 19	B. 5	C. 23	D. 18	E. None
21.	Tembe, P.R.	A. 13	B. 14	C. 29	D. 37	E. None
22.	Bhembe, T.A.	A. 4	B. 36	C. 17	D. 11	E. None
23.	Cindi, H.M.	A. 7	B. 15	C. 17	D. 8	E. None
24.	Nhlengethwa, I.E.	A. 18	B. 24	C. 25	D. 15	E. None
25.	Nsibande, S.J.	A. 33	B. 34	C. 27	D. 24	E. None
26.	Mavuso, O.S.	A. 24	B. 28	C. 38	D. 39	E. None
27.	Zwane, A.D.	A. 35	B. 39	C. 40	D. 36	E. None
28.	Kunene, G.G.	A. 15	B. 31	C. 21	D. 20	E. None
29.	Shongwe, Q.S.	A. 31	B. 33	C. 12	D. 7	E. None
30.	Mhlongo, D.K.	A. 24	B. 10	C. 11	D. 25	E. None

TABL

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1.

DAY	Number of Oranges Sold at Each Market Stall STALL														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
MON.	106	347	114	318	682	159	218	477	138	509	153	127	424	382	114
TUE.	84	255	152	358	869	437	164	458	104	637	229	191	358	425	695
WED.	127	208	559	546	796	716	143	286	173	327	306	255	273	573	509
THU.	340	598	191	273	521	682	410	509	152	816	381	318	255	694	417
FRI.	170	127	530	410	476	371	237	764	183	417	573	410	208	796	306
SAT.	255	122	306	851	634	152	293	229	156	521	764	546	153	819	509

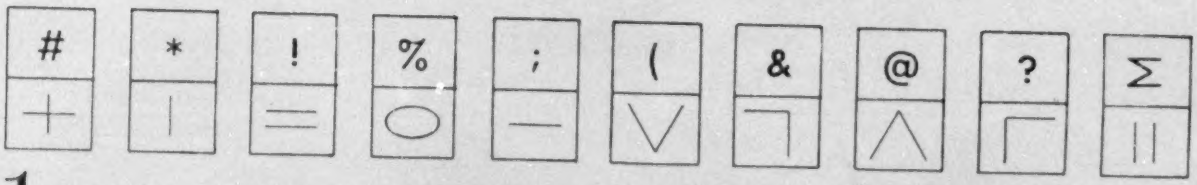
DAY	STALL	ORANGES				
FRI.	I	183	764	156	509	152
WED.	N	509	417	694	273	573
TUE.	E	682	437	869	796	318
SAT.	G	229	237	293	152	371
THU.	C	255	208	559	530	191
MON.	J	509	153	637	229	327
TUE.	N	382	358	573	695	425
MON.	A	106	84	208	255	347
SAT.	H	293	764	229	156	183
FRI.	D	273	546	191	530	410
TUE.	K	127	306	229	153	637
WED.	O	417	694	573	509	695
THU.	B	127	191	598	170	340
MON.	F	682	159	796	218	437
SAT.	M	819	796	208	153	546
WED.	L	255	318	306	410	273
WED.	C	191	559	598	208	255
SAT.	J	764	573	417	521	156
MON.	E	796	869	358	410	682
FRI.	N	796	153	819	509	306

DAY	STALL	ORANGES				
WED.	I	104	152	327	173	286
TUE.	B	208	559	255	152	114
SAT.	K	381	417	573	521	764
WED.	H	286	458	143	509	173
TUE.	D	114	318	546	869	358
WED.	F	682	716	437	869	796
TUE.	A	106	255	84	127	347
FRI.	O	417	796	819	509	306
TUE.	G	477	164	458	286	143
SAT.	L	153	546	573	410	764
WED.	D	521	796	273	191	546
FRI.	M	208	153	255	318	694
TUE.	O	695	114	382	425	573
FRI.	G	764	293	509	237	371
FRI.	K	318	306	255	573	816
MON.	D	358	682	318	869	152
SAT.	N	573	425	819	208	796
FRI.	H	509	764	318	137	229
MON.	M	424	358	127	382	425
WED.	E	437	796	716	682	521

CODE

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES



1

!	?	&	(	;

#	*	@	%	Σ

*	!	?	&	(

&	Σ	#	?	%

(	*	@	!	;

Σ	%	#	&	@

?	@	*	(	!

&	%	#	;	Σ

@	!	(	*	;

Σ	?	%	&	;

(	*	@	!	;

?	%	Σ	&	#

*	Σ	!	#	@

&	%	?	;	(

#	@	!	*	Σ

SWAZILAND

RTC
SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

SAMPLES

#	*	!	%	;	(	&	@	?	Σ
A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E

%	?	@	*
I	II	III	IV

STOP ! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

COD A12ID

THE REGIONAL TESTING CENTRE

Apollo A 1649

#	*	!	%	;	(	&	@	?	Σ
A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E

!	?	&	(	;
1	2	3	4	5

#	*	@	%	Σ
6	7	8	9	10

*	!	?	&
11	12	13	14

&	Σ	#	?	%
16	17	18	19	20

(	*	@	!	;
21	22	23	24	25

Σ	%	#	&
26	27	28	29

?	@	*	(	!
31	32	33	34	35

&	%	#	;	Σ
36	37	38	39	40

@	!	(	*
41	42	43	44

Σ	?	%	&	;
46	47	48	49	50

(	*	@	!	;
51	52	53	54	55

?	%	Σ	&
56	57	58	59

*	Σ	!	#	@
61	62	63	64	65

&	%	?	;	(
66	67	68	69	70

#	@	!	*
71	72	73	74

ANAL

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

1.	hoe and dig hammer and ?	hit A	metal B	tool C	saw D	carpenter E
2.	fish and net animal and ?	bush A	food B	lion C	trap D	hunt E
3.	car and petrol man and ?	drive A	travel B	wife C	lorry D	food E
4.	foot and sandal eye and ?	see A	nose B	wear C	toe D	spectacles E
5.	dark and night light and ?	lamp A	moon B	sun C	day D	electric E
6.	bread and bake dress and ?	sew A	wear B	cloth C	girl D	thread E
7.	school and study office and ?	work A	desk B	clerk C	salary D	teacher E
8.	far and shout close and ?	near A	whisper B	away C	silent D	small E
9.	scale and pound clock and ?	hands A	hour B	run C	watch D	measure E
10.	swim and sink walk and ?	run A	foot B	fall C	water D	jump E
11.	eye and picture ear and ?	deaf A	book B	head C	listen D	music E
12.	sleep and bed eat and ?	drink A	table B	food C	tired D	hungry E
13.	then and was now and ?	today A	then B	again C	is D	tomorrow E
14.	job and pay game and ?	football A	score B	player C	team D	rules E
15.	back and front tail and ?	long A	foot B	back C	nose D	animal E
16.	pound and heavy mile and ?	long A	walk B	fast C	measure D	distance E
17.	wet and hot water and ?	glass A	fire B	damp C	river D	cook E
18.	leaf and tree house and ?	wood A	town B	room C	door D	hut E
19.	door and lock shirt and ?	pocket A	sleeve B	arms C	trousers D	button E
20.	run and far climb and ?	tree A	high B	slow C	up D	near E

SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

21. farmer and dig
clerk and ?

office	write	work	desk	books
A	B	C	D	E

22. clothing and cold
food and ?

eat	fire	hunger	water	mouth
A	B	C	D	E

23. ship and dock
car and ?

road	drive	garage	petrol	lorry
A	B	C	D	E

24. flour and bread
cotton and ?

shirt	wear	grow	root	sew
A	B	C	D	E

25. lake and ocean
hill and ?

mountain	farm	river	valley	fish
A	B	C	D	E

26. go and stopping
live and ?

going	living	dying	resting	breathing
A	B	C	D	E

27. paint and brush
draw and ?

artist	colour	pencil	easel	picture
A	B	C	D	E

28. car and tyre
man and ?

drive	shoe	walk	repair	cloth
A	B	C	D	E

29. street and walk
water and ?

drink	boat	glass	wash	swim
A	B	C	D	E

30. head and foot
hat and ?

wear	head	cap	shoe	hair
A	B	C	D	E

31. sunrise and sunset
midnight and ?

dark	light	noon	sleep	star
A	B	C	D	E

32. age and young
speed and ?

slow	time	run	race	old
A	B	C	D	E

33. city and street
forest and ?

farm	trees	path	animal	village
A	B	C	D	E

34. direction and north
colour and ?

paint	bright	south	red	evening
A	B	C	D	E

35. sick and medicine
poor and ?

sick	money	doctor	rich	hungry
A	B	C	D	E

36. end and death
begin and ?

start	stop	first	living	birth
A	B	C	D	E

37. read and story
hear and ?

eyes	deaf	ears	listen	music
A	B	C	D	E

38. hand and foot
hit and ?

carry	hand	kick	bat	finger
A	B	C	D	E

39. burn and hot
cut and ?

cold	sharp	knife	slash	bleed
A	B	C	D	E

40. when and where
now and ?

here	then	time	place	soon
A	B	C	D	E

SWAZILAND

READ

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

The sugar industry plays a(n) 1 role in the economy of Swaziland. The industry began about 1958 at Big Bend and now it represents the leading export, about 25 percent of the total 2 . Of the wage earners in Swaziland, 20 percent are connected with this industry. The future of this industry is clearly of national importance and is closely linked to the 3 of Swaziland.

1.	political	important	interesting	exceptional	unusual
2.	industry	imports	exports	trade	manpower
3.	past	agriculture	industry	climate	future

The boa and the python are known as constrictor snakes. Since they are non-poisonous, their bite is not 4 . They are 5 , however. They 6 by wrapping their long bodies around their 7 , and squeezing them to death.

4.	harmful	used	deadly	felt	frequent
5.	snakes	long	hateful	quick	dangerous
6.	kill	eat	climb	bite	squeeze
7.	necks	victims	coils	people	tails

Coins are a common form of money throughout the world. They are used for making small 8 , and for making up the exact amount of some larger purchases. Although some 9 would rather have a 10 coin than a small one, size is not a good indication of 11 .

8.	metal	goods	toys	purchases	coins
9.	governments	traders	children	clerks	buyers
10.	large	new	copper	heavy	foreign
11.	price	coins	number	choice	value

How do we record the 12 of the past so that it will be of value to the future? It is by the written word. Our recorded histories, in fact, cover only a relatively 13 period, and we cannot help but feel a loss for the knowledge that once was that never will be fully 14 . Whole 15 have disappeared and have left us only the mute, 16 artifacts of their ways of life. It makes one 17 about what they might have said had they been able to communicate their thoughts to us through the years.

12.	writing	learning	time	music	reading
13.	ancient	complete	passing	brief	historical
14.	included	accepted	appreciated	developed	regained
15.	regions	libraries	civilizations	species	explorations
16.	useless	silent	prayerful	unseen	dead
17.	ponder	laugh	surprised	grateful	hesitate

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Although the Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century was 18 in the sense that men did not take up arms to 19 an existing order, it was indeed a 20 in that the lives of men were drastically changed. And that change was not 21 ; its permanency is 22 in the type of life we all lead today. What was once revolutionary has now become 23 .

18.	quiet	indecisive	extraordinary	unsuccessful	non-militant
19.	support	repeat	alter	damage	shoot
20.	revolution	success	challenge	benefit	failure
21.	transitory	drastic	complete	beneficial	lasting
22.	involved	dedicated	judged	guaranteed	evidenced
23.	industrial	peaceful	idealistic	commonplace	socialistic

Laughter is 24 because it belongs to no one man or one country. Humour gives all of us welcome 25 from the ordinary 26 of everyday. But, have you ever 27 what it is that tickles the funny-bone of most people? It has been said that we laugh most often about the misadventures of others because unknowingly we see in them some of our own 28 . Perhaps so, but however we 29 the bases of humour, we all know that there is no medicine quite as good as a good laugh.

24.	patriotic	contagious	universal	impersonal	national
25.	compensation	proof	warmth	relief	respect
26.	sadness	happenings	laughter	stories	people
27.	revealed	assumed	believed	considered	asserted
28.	humour	intentions	abuse	laughter	misfortunes
29.	analyze	prepare	find	build	show

In Swaziland, continuing 30 of large scale agricultural production is 31 both for the creation of additional wage employment and for its potential contribution to Government 32 and domestic savings. By far the most important agricultural 33 produced in Swaziland is sugar. Over 90 per cent of production is raw 34 for 35 .

30.	management	expansion	tradition	introduction	capitalization
31.	diverse	profound	adequate	vital	accountable
32.	revenue	production	transformation	stability	taxes
33.	prospect	income	industry	range	commodity
34.	scraps	material	food-crops	sugar	stalks
35.	consumption	import	export	sweets	expansion

Rocket and jet motors are very similar in that both 36 the vehicles in which they are 37 by expelling particles at a very high velocity. Such particles must have not only 38 , they also must have weight to provide the necessary reactive force. A torch light does expel particles at the speed of light, but the particles lack 39 so that the reactive force is almost 40 . The primary difference between rocket and jet motors is that, whereas jets must burn oxygen from the air, rockets carry their 41 with them so that they can fly above the 42 .

36.	carry	propel	transmit	guide	operate
37.	mounted	controlled	moving	loaded	guided
38.	power	fuel	energy	force	speed
39.	heat	velocity	weight	force	volume
40.	constant	negligible	dispelled	exhausted	inflammable
41.	power	bombs	missiles	oxidant	astronauts
42.	enemy	jets	planets	world	atmosphere

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BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

SAMPLES

This is a test of your ability to __I__ and understand sentences written in English. A number of __II__ have been left out of each sentence, but if you read it carefully you will be able to guess what they are. Select the one word that best __III__ each blank space in the sentences and indicate your answer appropriately on the __IV__ sheet.

I. A. know
B. write
C. read
D. learn
E. copy

II. A. spaces
B. words
C. sentences
D. letters
E. things

III. A. fits
B. makes
C. finds
D. takes
E. leaves

IV. A. test
B. scrap
C. exam
D. sample
E. answer

STOP! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

Coins are a common form of money throughout the world. They are used for making small __1__, and for making up the exact amount of some larger purchases. Although young children often would rather have a large coin than a small one, __2__ is not a good indication of __3__.

1. A. metal
   B. goods
   C. wages
   D. purchases
   E. coins

2. A. size
   B. shape
   C. money
   D. paper
   E. wealth

3. A. wisdom
   B. choice
   C. money
   D. weight
   E. value

The boa and the python are known as constrictor snakes. Since they are non-poisonous, their bite is not __4__. They are __5__, however. They __6__ by wrapping their long bodies around their __7__, and squeezing them to death.

4. A. harmful
   B. used
   C. deadly
   D. felt
   E. frequent

5. A. snakes
   B. long
   C. hateful
   D. quick
   E. dangerous

6. A. kill
   B. eat
   C. climb
   D. bite
   E. squeeze

7. A. necks
   B. victims
   C. coils
   D. people
   E. tails

How do we record the __8__ of the past so that it will be of value to the future? It is by the written word. Our recorded histories, in fact, cover only a relatively __9__ period, and we cannot help but feel a loss for the knowledge that once was that never will be fully __10__. Whole __11__ have disappeared and have left us only the mute, __12__ artifacts of their ways of life. It makes one __13__ about what they might have said had they been able to communicate their thoughts to us through the years.

8. A. writing
   B. learning
   C. time
   D. music
   E. reading

9. A. ancient
   B. incomplete
   C. passing
   D. brief
   E. historical

10. A. included
    B. accepted
    C. appreciated
    D. developed
    E. regained

11. A. regions
    B. libraries
    C. civilisations
    D. species
    E. explorations

12. A. useless
    B. silent
    C. prayerful
    D. unseen
    E. dead

13. A. ponder
    B. laugh
    C. surprised
    D. grateful
    E. hesitate

The sugar industry plays a(n) __14__ role in the economy of Swaziland. The industry began about 1958 at Big Bend and now it represents the leading export, about 25 percent of the total __15__. Of the wage earners in Swaziland, 20 percent are connected with this industry. The future of this industry is clearly of national importance and is closely linked to the __16__ of Swaziland.

14. A. political
B. important
C. minor
D. exceptional
E. unusual

15. A. production
B. imports
C. exports
D. trade
E. manpower

16. A. past
B. agriculture
C. industry
D. climate
E. future

Laughter is __17__ because it belongs to no one man or one country. Humour gives all of us welcome __18__ from the ordinary __19__ of everyday. But, have you ever __20__ what it is that tickles the funny-bone of most people? It has been said that we laugh most often about the misadventures of others because unknowingly we see in them some of our own __21__. Perhaps so, but however we __22__ the bases of humour, we all know that there is no medicine quite as good as a good laugh.

17. A. patriotic
B. contagious
C. universal
D. impersonal
E. national

18. A. compensation
B. proof
C. warmth
D. relief
E. respect

19. A. sadness
B. happenings
C. laughter
D. stories
E. people

20. A. revealed
B. assumed
C. believed
D. considered
E. asserted

21. A. humour
B. intentions
C. abuse
D. laughter
E. misfortunes

22. A. analyze
B. prepare
C. find
D. build
E. show

PLAN

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

BUILDING A HOUSE

OUTLINE OF STEPS

A. Constructing the Walls and Roofing

a. Measuring and building of rafters and roofing
b. Digging, making the foundation, and building the walls
c. Leveling and smoothing of the floor

B. Planning the House and Getting Materials

a. Estimating quantities of materials needed
b. Getting materials and necessary equipment together
c. Deciding on style, location, and dimensions for house

C. Preparing the Area and Ground for Erecting the House

a. Measuring and marking the area of the foundation
b. Clearing and leveling the area to build the house
c. Marking off the area of construction

BEST ARRANGEMENT OF STEPS

I A B C
1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c

II A B C
1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c

III A B C
1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

WRITING ON A GIVEN TOPIC

OUTLINE OF STEPS

A. Writing the Paper

a. Checking and revising what has been written
b. Preparing first draft
c. Writing the final form

B. Organizing the Materials

a. Arranging notes in rough outline form
b. Revising and adding details to outline
c. Making tentative outline from notes
d. Scanning notes on previous reading

C. Locating and Reading Source Materials

a. Making plans as to order of reading with respect to various topics found on the subject
b. Searching for books and articles on the subject
c. Reading and abstracting materials
d. Going to the library to find the materials

BEST ARRANGEMENT OF STEPS

I.	A	B	C
	1. a	b	c d
	2. a	b	c d
	3. a	b	c d
	4. a	b	c d
II.	A	B	C
	1. a	b	c d
	2. a	b	c d
	3. a	b	c d
	4. a	b	c d
III.	A	B	C
	1. a	b	c d
	2. a	b	c d
	3. a	b	c d
	4. a	b	c d

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BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

SAMPLES

I. 74 - 31 =	A. 115	B. 43	C. 104	D. 95	E. 105
II. 31 x 6 =	A. 186	B. 631	C. 166	D. 306	E. 37
III. 198 + 2 =	A. 89	B. 200	C. 99	D. 88	E. 98
IV. 26 + 78 =	A. 341	B. 43	C. 104	D. 95	E. 105

STOP! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

1. 28 + 76 =	A. 52	B. 134	C. 104	D. 94	E. 93
2. 48 + 77 =	A. 115	B. 124	C. 128	D. 125	E. 39
3. 15 + 76 =	A. 91	B. 101	C. 92	D. 86	E. 61
4. 73 + 83 =	A. 161	B. 10	C. 156	D. 163	E. 166
5. 18 + 67 =	A. 83	B. 51	C. 95	D. 85	E. 65
6. 57 + 69 =	A. 123	B. 128	C. 126	D. 127	E. 116
7. 79 - 56 =	A. 43	B. 25	C. 23	D. 22	E. 13
8. 57 - 26 =	A. 21	B. 31	C. 73	D. 83	E. 22
9. 89 - 74 =	A. 13	B. 25	C. 23	D. 15	E. 14
10. 92 - 58 =	A. 34	B. 44	C. 36	D. 14	E. 32
11. 56 - 39 =	A. 16	B. 27	C. 15	D. 17	E. 18
12. 79 - 15 =	A. 62	B. 54	C. 66	D. 64	E. 94
13. 33 x 8 =	A. 284	B. 252	C. 244	D. 264	E. 262
14. 55 x 7 =	A. 405	B. 385	C. 388	D. 383	E. 360
15. 88 x 9 =	A. 742	B. 792	C. 802	D. 821	E. 817
16. 63 x 4 =	A. 252	B. 274	C. 251	D. 134	E. 262
17. 42 x 3 =	A. 126	B. 186	C. 129	D. 187	E. 136
18. 81 x 6 =	A. 546	B. 487	C. 496	D. 418	E. 486
19. 207 + 9 =	A. 23	B. 22	C. 21	D. 81	E. 13
20. 285 + 5 =	A. 67	B. 65	C. 69	D. 59	E. 57
21. 637 + 7 =	A. 62	B. 91	C. 90	D. 71	E. 97
22. 128 + 8 =	A. 18	B. 46	C. 16	D. 42	E. 12
23. 438 + 6 =	A. 72	B. 63	C. 67	D. 68	E. 73
24. 288 + 9 =	A. 31	B. 28	C. 29	D. 33	E. 32
25. 29 + 8 - 3 =	A. 37	B. 26	C. 40	D. 35	E. 34
26. 81 + 3 =	A. 25	B. 31	C. 37	D. 27	E. 38
27. 36 x 7 =	A. 272	B. 254	C. 304	D. 249	E. 252
28. 92 - 5 + 10 =	A. 80	B. 95	C. 97	D. 88	E. 98
29. 114 + 3 + 1 =	A. 28	B. 29	C. 36	D. 39	E. 43
30. 13 x 8 - 2 =	A. 84	B. 102	C. 96	D. 122	E. 130

RTC
SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

SAMPLES

I. 74 - 31 =	A. 115	B. 43	C. 104	D. 95	E. 105
II. 31 x 6 =	A. 186	B. 631	C. 166	D. 306	E. 37
III. 198 ÷ 2 =	A. 89	B. 200	C. 99	D. 88	E. 98
IV. $\sqrt{9}$ =	A. 3	B. 4	C. 9	D. 18	E. 81

STOP! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

COMP - A 1173

THE REGIONAL TESTING CENTRE

1.	28 + 76 =	A. 52	B. 134	C. 104	D. 94	E. 93
2.	48 + 77 =	A. 115	B. 124	C. 128	D. 125	E. 39
3.	15 + 76 =	A. 91	B. 101	C. 92	D. 86	E. 61
4.	73 + 83 =	A. 161	B. 10	C. 156	D. 163	E. 166
5.	18 + 67 =	A. 83	B. 51	C. 95	D. 85	E. 65
6.	57 + 69 =	A. 123	B. 128	C. 126	D. 127	E. 116
7.	79 - 56 =	A. 43	B. 25	C. 23	D. 22	E. 13
8.	57 - 26 =	A. 21	B. 31	C. 73	D. 83	E. 22
9.	89 - 74 =	A. 13	B. 25	C. 23	D. 15	E. 14
10.	92 - 58 =	A. 34	B. 44	C. 36	D. 14	E. 32
11.	56 - 39 =	A. 16	B. 27	C. 15	D. 17	E. 18
12.	79 - 15 =	A. 62	B. 54	C. 66	D. 64	E. 94
13.	33 x 8 =	A. 284	B. 252	C. 244	D. 264	E. 262
14.	55 x 7 =	A. 405	B. 385	C. 388	D. 383	E. 360
15.	88 x 9 =	A. 742	B. 792	C. 802	D. 821	E. 817
16.	63 x 4 =	A. 252	B. 274	C. 251	D. 134	E. 262
17.	42 x 3 =	A. 126	B. 186	C. 129	D. 187	E. 136
18.	81 x 6 =	A. 546	B. 487	C. 496	D. 418	E. 486
19.	207 ÷ 9 =	A. 23	B. 22	C. 21	D. 81	E. 13
20.	285 ÷ 5 =	A. 67	B. 65	C. 69	D. 59	E. 57
21.	637 ÷ 7 =	A. 62	B. 91	C. 90	D. 71	E. 97
22.	128 ÷ 8 =	A. 18	B. 46	C. 16	D. 42	E. 12
23.	438 ÷ 6 =	A. 72	B. 63	C. 67	D. 68	E. 73
24.	288 ÷ 9 =	A. 31	B. 28	C. 29	D. 33	E. 32
25.	16^2 =	A. 96	B. 266	C. 256	D. 176	E. 356
26.	19^2 =	A. 361	B. 209	C. 190	D. 171	E. 251
27.	14^2 =	A. 56	B. 196	C. 206	D. 154	E. 144
28.	100^2 =	A. 10	B. 100	C. 110	D. 1000	E. 10000
29.	$\sqrt{0.81}$	A. 9	B. .9	C. .09	D. 8.1	E. 81
30.	$\sqrt{1/4}$ =	A. 1/2	B. 1/16	C. 2	D. 1/8	E. 16

FORM

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

1. A town planner bought a drawing set for which he paid D Emalangeni, a drawing board for B Emalangeni, and two special pens for which he paid P Emalangeni each. The total cost of his purchases in Emalangeni is:

   A. $D + B + P$
   B. $DB + 2P$
   C. $2(P + B + D)$
   D. $D + B + 2P$
   E. $D + B + \frac{P}{2}$

2. A man cycles A kilometres per hour on the level, B kilometres per hour uphill, and C kilometres per hour downhill. If he first rides K hours uphill, then M hours along the level and ends with R hours downhill, the expression that gives the total distance travelled is:

   A. $RC + AM + KB$
   B. $\frac{A}{M} + \frac{B}{K} + \frac{C}{R}$
   C. $(A + C + B)(K + M + R)$
   D. $\frac{A + B + C}{M + K + R}$
   E. $\frac{A}{R} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{C}{K}$

3. It is proposed that the Swaziland income tax be set at a rate of x on the first A Emalangeni of income and a rate of y on the additional B Emalangeni of income. A fixed allowance of K Emalangeni is to be deducted from this estimate tax for each dependent to obtain the net amount due. If d is the number of dependents, the net amount of tax due can be expressed as:

   A. $xA + yB + Kd$
   B. $x(A - Kd) + (B - Kd)$
   C. $xA + yB - Kd$
   D. $xy(A + B) - Kd$
   E. $x(A + B) + y(A + B) - Kd$

4. The tickets for a concert cost 25 cents and 20 cents each, and there were R times as many 20 cent tickets sold as 25 cent tickets. If there were W 25 cent tickets sold and the amount of money made from the sale were 85 Emalangeni, what was the total number of tickets sold?

   A. $85 - (W + R)$
   B. $W + R$
   C. $W + RW$
   D. $\frac{85}{25W + 20RW}$
   E. $25W + 20RW$

5. The monthly "take home" pay of a beginning employee (who has no dependents) in the Swaziland Electricity Board can be computed by deducting from the salary S certain amounts that are withheld. These amounts are a fractional rate, r, of the salary for insurance against accidents, and a rate, w, of the salary for income tax. The "take home" pay can be expressed as:

   A. $S - S(w - r)$
   B. $S - (r + w)$
   C. $S(r + w)$
   D. $S - rS - wS$
   E. $S - w - rS$

6. If A is greater than B, B is greater than C, C is equal to D, and D is greater than E, which of the following represents the largest value?

A. $\frac{A}{B}$

B. $\frac{A}{D}$

C. $\frac{A}{E}$

D. $\frac{B}{D}$

E. $\frac{D}{E}$

7. The Swaziland Government places an amount of money, F, in Emalangeni each year in each employee's pension fund. This amount, F, is determined by multiplying the salary earned that year, S, by a fixed rate which is X per cent. If S_1, S_2, and S_3 are the salaries earned by an employee in three years, the total amount of money in Emalangeni placed in the employee's pension fund during this period will be:

A. $\frac{XS_1}{100} + \frac{XS_2}{100} + \frac{XS_3}{100}$

B. $\frac{XS}{100}$

C. $100 \times XS$

D. $\frac{XS_1}{100} + \frac{2XS_2}{100} + \frac{3XS_3}{100}$

E. $F = X(S_1 + S_2 + S_3)$

8. In a room containing Z chairs, N chairs are made of wood, and the remaining chairs are made of steel. Which of the following expressions indicates the percentage of the chairs made of steel?

A. $100 - \frac{Z}{N}$

B. $\frac{100\,(Z-N)}{Z}$

C. $\frac{N}{N-Z}$

D. $\frac{Z-N}{Z+N}$

E. $\frac{100N}{Z-N}$

9. All of the following will have the same value regardless of the values set for C and B except:

A. $\frac{C}{B}$

B. $\frac{3C}{3B}$

C. $\frac{C(C+3)}{B(C+3)}$

D. $\frac{C(B-3)}{B(B-3)}$

E. $\frac{C+3}{B+3}$

10. If A, B, and C are numbers, and if A is greater than the sum of B and C, it follows that:

A. C will never be greater than A even when C has been increased by 1.

B. C is less than A only.

C. C is less than B only.

D. C is less than both A and B.

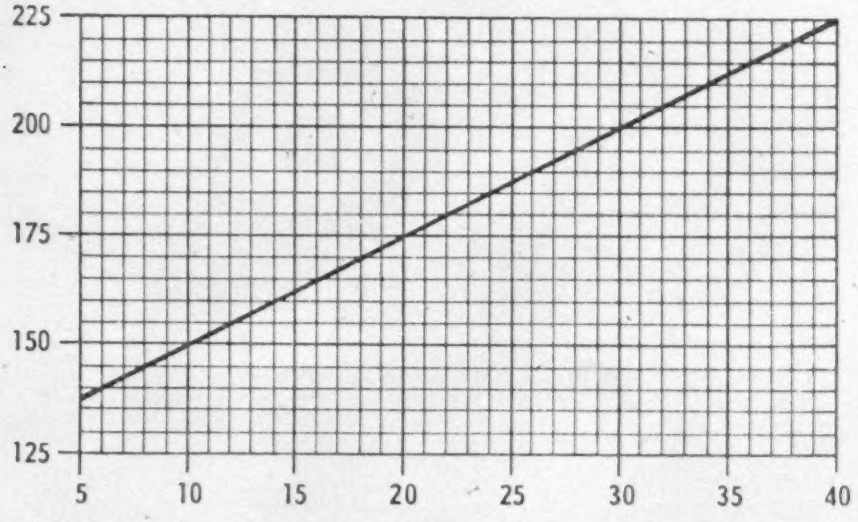
E. C will never be equal to B.

GRPH

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1



10	153	150	147.5	148	12.5	210	32	34	33	30	35
155	20	12	13	7	17	190	30	26	26.5	37.5	28
30	199	207.5	200	205	100	28	92.5	197.5	190	199	195
8	140	155	149	142.5	145	185	22	24	23.5	22.5	23
205	37.5	40	30.5	32	33	11	150.5	157.5	150	152.5	155
36	223	203	215	220	22.5	160	13	16	12	14	12.5
175	20	200	15	208	120	29	197.5	199.5	195	190	192.5
165	20	16	18	11	15.5	140	6	10	9	9.5	8
145	4	13	8	7	20	35	210.5	202.5	215	220	212.5
18	167.5	160	165	174	170	170	18.5	22	17.5	18	16
31	205	200.5	202.5	200	30.5	33	208.5	210	212.5	207.5	205
14	160	152.5	60	152	165	195	30	29	28	26	20
150	10	20	7.5	110	11	215	37	40	36	35	137
6	139	37.5	148	40	140	25	177.5	182.5	85	187.5	185
180	22.5	30	23	21	22	15	162.5	157.5	167.5	165	160

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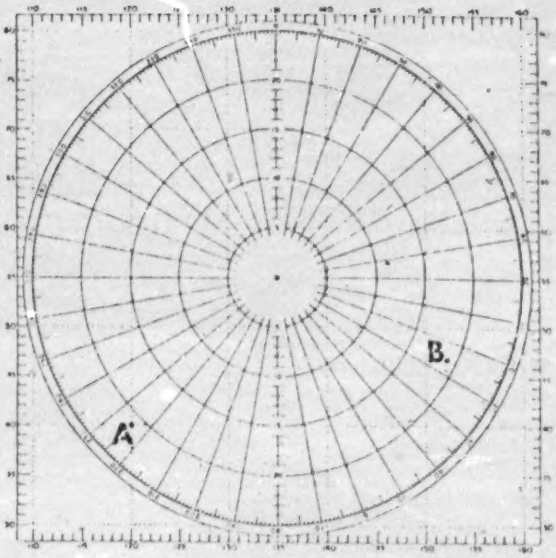
B A S



In this part, the first pair of numbers in each problem shows the location of a point in terms of the horizontal and vertical scales inthe Figure . The answers in each problem show the position of the same point in terms of the circular scale system in the figure. In each problem, first locate the point with your finger or the eraser end of your pencil (do not mark on the figure). Second, estimate, as accurately as possible, the location of the point in terms of the circular scale.

Look at the first practice problem. First, locate the point (120,40). To do this, find 120 on the horizontal scale at the bottom of the chart. Move up the line from 120 until you are opposite 40 on the vertical scale. This point has been labeled A.

Second, imagine a line drawn from the center of the circle, through point A. This line would go through 225° on the circular scale. Using the several small circles, estimate how far point A is from the center of the circle. Point A is between the fourth and fifth circles. By estimating, you can see it is about 21 units from the center of the circle. Therefore, the correct location of the point, in terms of the circular system, is 225°21. Space C should be blackened on your answer sheet.

		A	B	C	D	E
E1.	(120,40)	226°22	226°21	225°21	225°22	224°21
E2.	(152,47)	114°19	115°18	115°20	115°19	116°19

Now do the practice problems below. In each problem, use the horizontal and vertical scales to locate the point. Second, locate the point in terms of degrees on the circular scale and distance from the center. Remember the dotted lines are 10 units apart. The small circles are 5 units apart.

		A	B	C	D	E
E3.	(146,45)	133°15	135°16	135°15	133°16	134°16
E4.	(127,62)	310°11	311°11	310°12	313°11	311°12

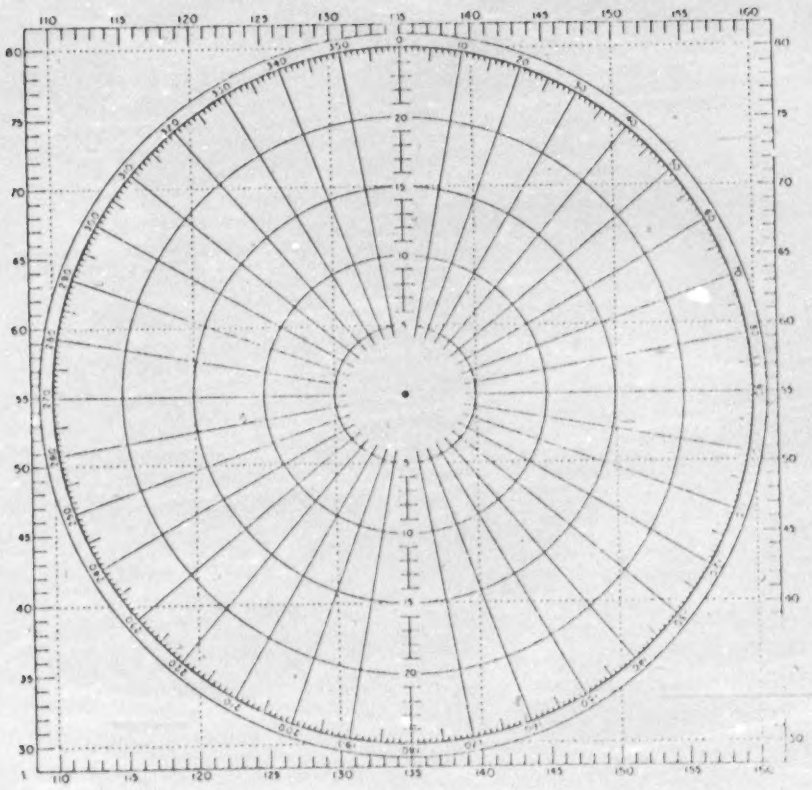
You should have blackened space A for 133°15, and space B for 311°11.

PART II

In this part, the position of the point is given in terms of the circular scale. You are to locate the point in terms of the horizontal and vertical scales. This is the opposite of the way you did the problems in Part I.

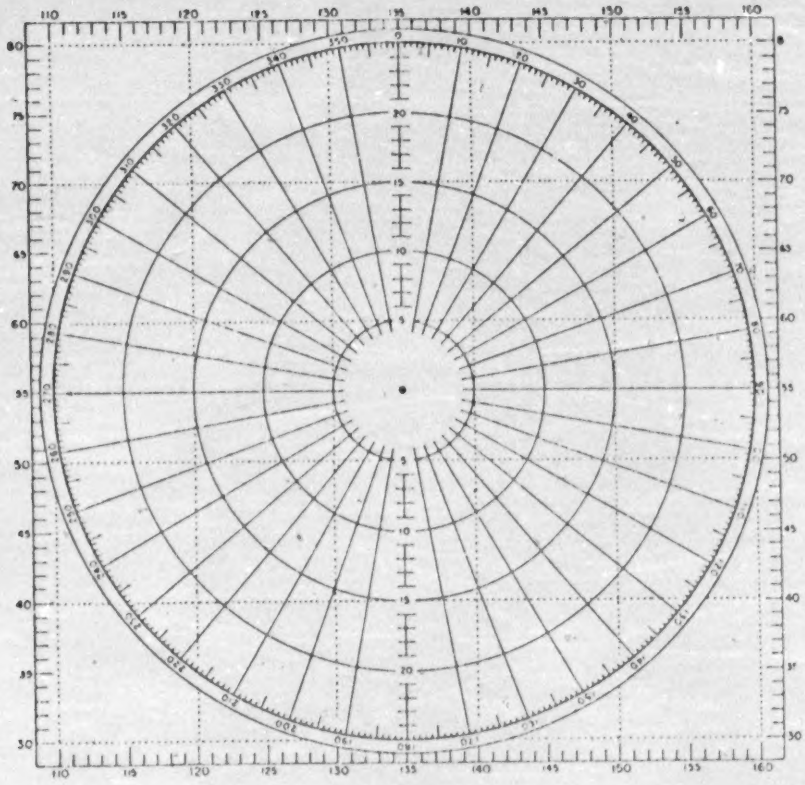
		A	B	C	D	E
E5.	109°16	(151,50)	(150,50)	(150,51)	(150,52)	(150,49)
E6.	160°21	(142,36)	(142,34)	(143,35)	(143,34)	(142,35)
E7.	342°16	(131,70)	(129,70)	(130,70)	(130,72)	(129,72)
E8.	45°11	(142,62)	(143,62)	(143,63)	(142,63)	(144,63)

You should have blackened space C for (130,70) and space C for (143,63)



		A	B	C	D	
1.	(145,55)	90;10	90;9	91;10	93;9	93;10
2.	(120,70)	314;22	315;21	315;22	314;21	313;22
3.	(126,60)	300;5	282;5	300;10	282;10	339;5
4.	(144,60)	60;10	61;10	61;9	60;9	78;10
5.	(154,62)	70;19	71;19	72;19	69;20	70;20
6.	(140,69)	12;14	55;14	55;15	12;5	20;15
7.	(126,70)	330;16	307;15	330;15	330;17	339;17
8.	(143,48)	131;12	130;12	131;7	131;11	107;11
9.	(140,61)	75;8	40;8	40;6	40;5	38;8
10.	(128,36)	201;20	202;21	200;20	200;19	201;19
11.	(125,44)	225;16	220;15	222;15	225;15	222;16
12.	(142,35)	162;22	160;20	158;21	158;20	160;21
13.	(140,48)	140;8	150;10	145;9	145;10	150;9
14.	(124,50)	246;12	245;11	245;14	250;10	244;11
15.	(150,55)	55;15	90;10	91;15	90;15	90;14

PART II



		A	B	C	D	E
16.	250;15	(120,49)	(120,50)	(121,50)	(121,49)	(122,50)
17.	270;10	(124,55)	(125,55)	(123,55)	(124,56)	(124,54)
18.	315;7	(130,61)	(130,60)	(131,60)	(129,60)	(131,61)
19.	270;15	(120,56)	(121,56)	(120,55)	(121,55)	(122,55)
20.	250;20	(116,48)	(118,46)	(118,47)	(117,47)	(117,48)
21.	60;15	(148,62)	(148,61)	(147,61)	(147,62)	(146,62)
22.	220;8	(130,48)	(131,50)	(131,49)	(132,49)	(130,49)
23.	20;20	(141,74)	(141,73)	(142,73)	(142,74)	(132,49)
24.	340;23	(127,78)	(128,76)	(128,77)	(127,77)	(127,76)
25.	350;11	(131,66)	(132,66)	(133,65)	(133,67)	(133,66)
26.	120;16	(149,47)	(148,48)	(149,48)	(148,47)	(149,46)
27.	37;15	(142,68)	(143,68)	(143,67)	(144,67)	(144,68)
28.	180;10	(135,44)	(135,46)	(180,45)	(180,44)	(135,45)
29.	131;14	(145,46)	(145,45)	(144,46)	(144,45)	(143,45)
30.	274;24	(110,57)	(110,58)	(111,58)	(111,57)	(112,58)

BOXS

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

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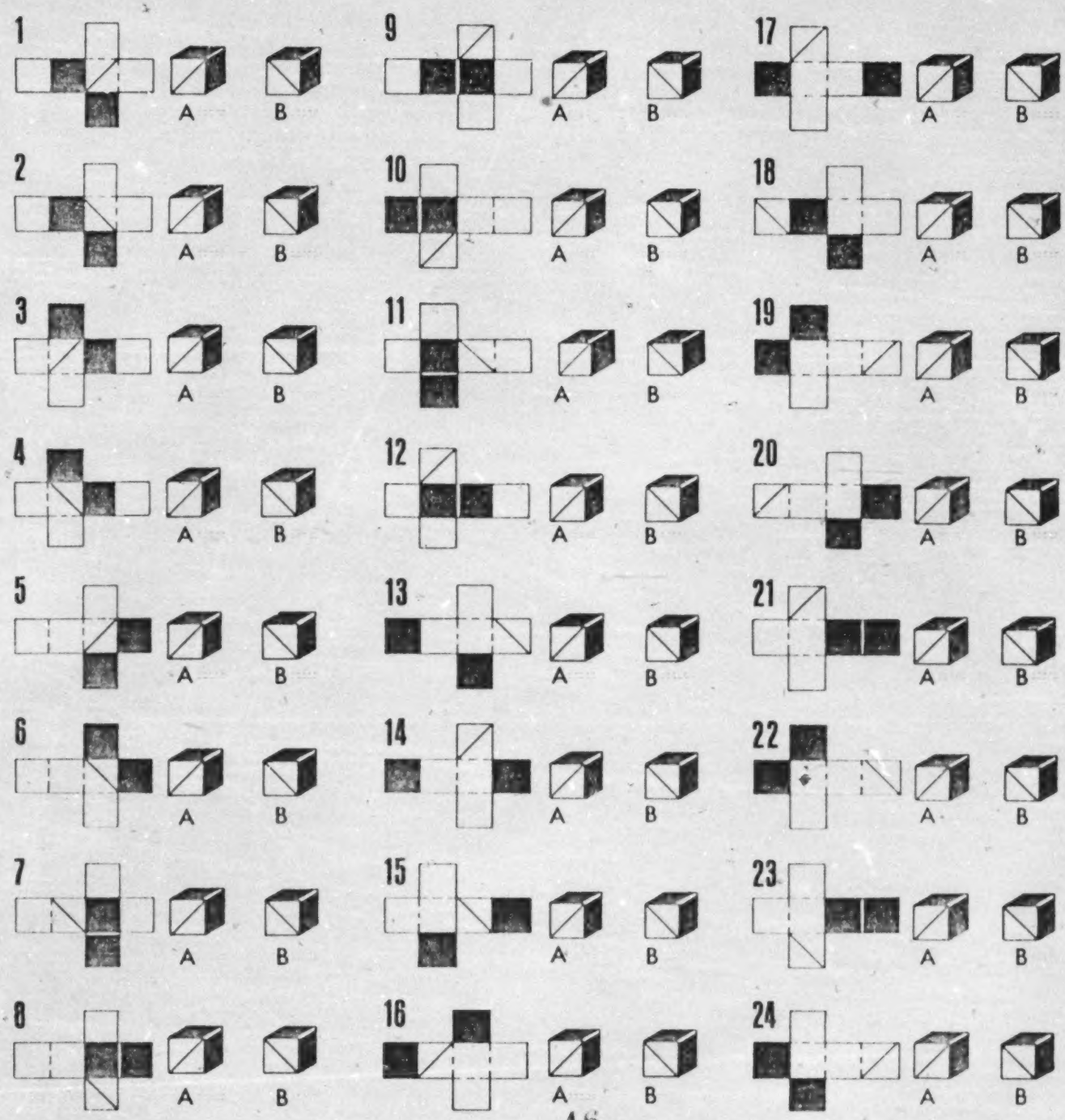

SWAZILAND

FIGS

Number _____

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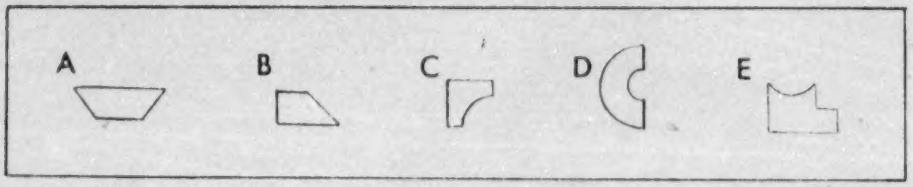

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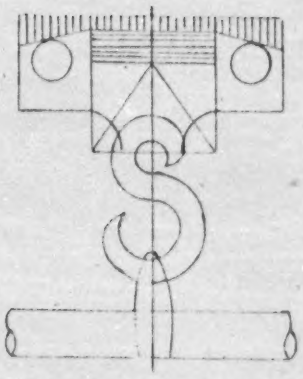

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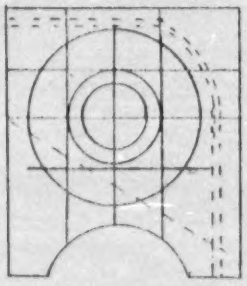

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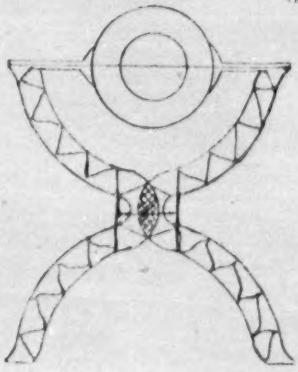

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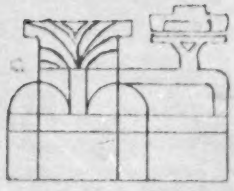

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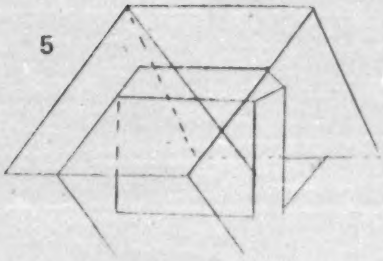

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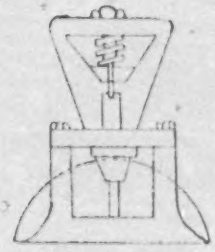

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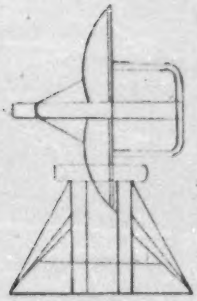

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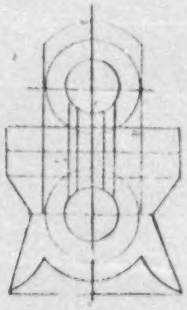

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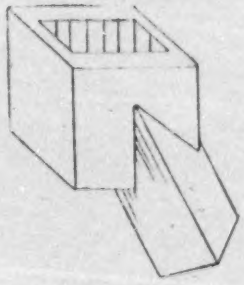
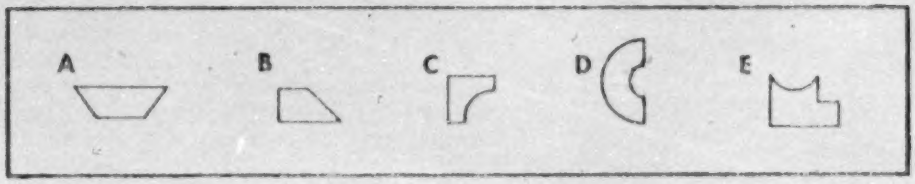


SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES



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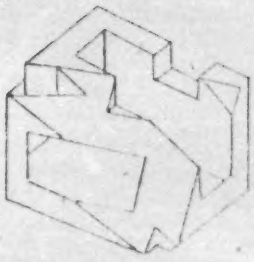

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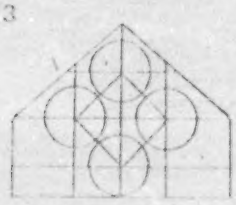

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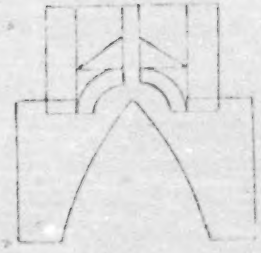

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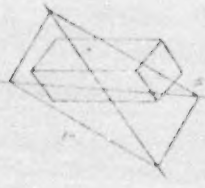

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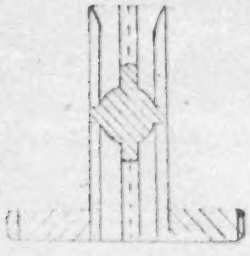

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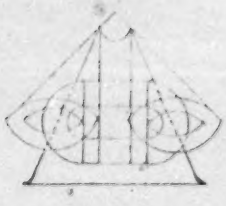


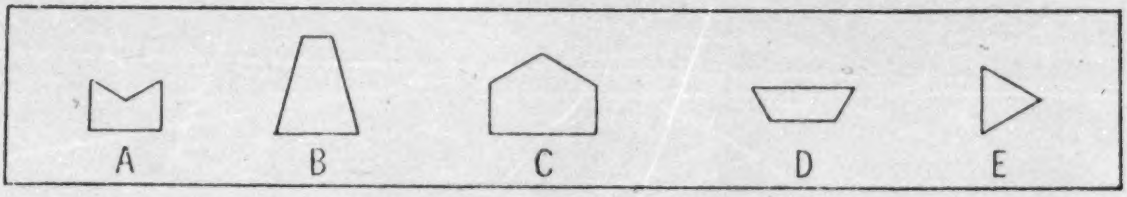
18

SWAZILAND

RTC

SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

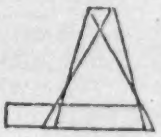


SAMPLES

I.

II.

III.



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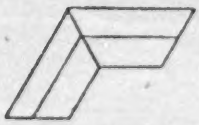
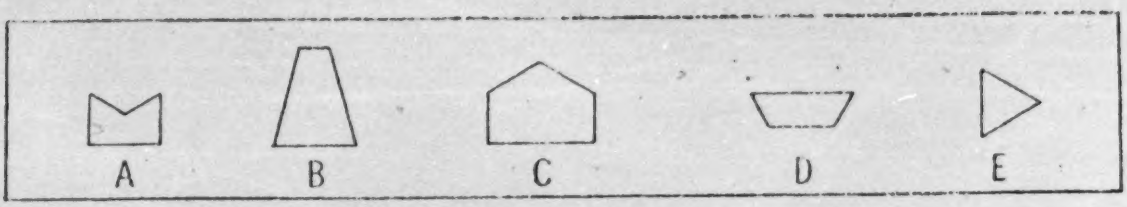


STOP ! DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

FIG A1C1D

THE REGIONAL TESTING CENTRE

Apollo A 1557 b



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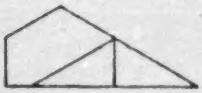
8. 

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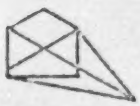
10. 

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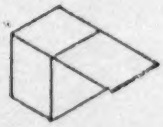
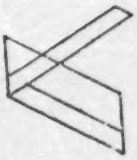
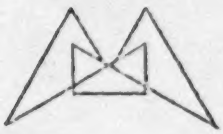
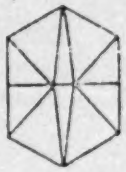
13. 

14. 

15. 

16. 

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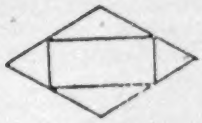
18. 

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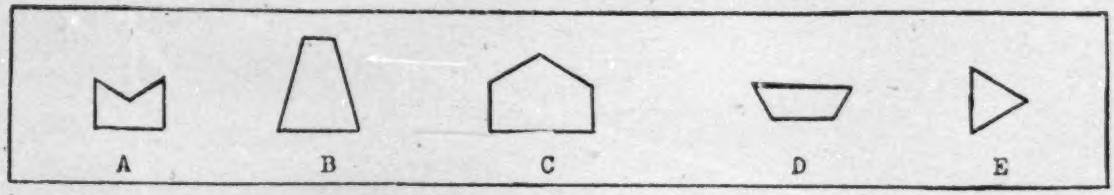

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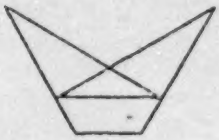
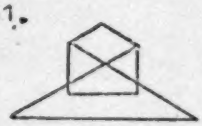
26. 

31. 

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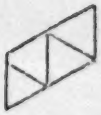
27. 

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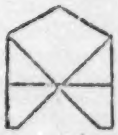
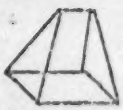
24. 

29. 

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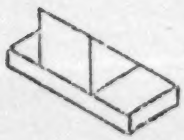
25. 

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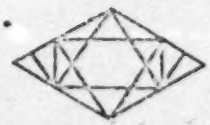
35. 

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MECH

Number _____

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

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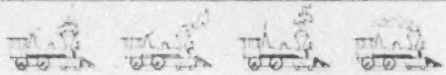
3 

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6 SAME

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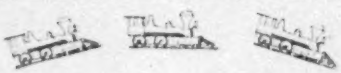
8  SAME

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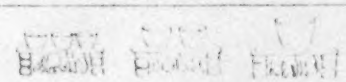
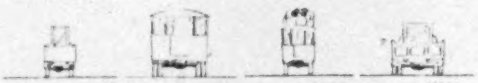
13  SAME

14 

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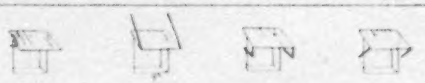
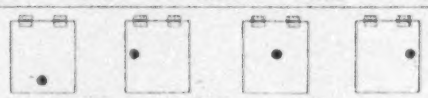
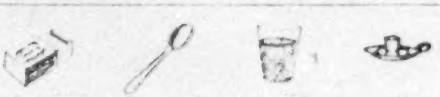
23 

24 

25 

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27 SAME

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SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

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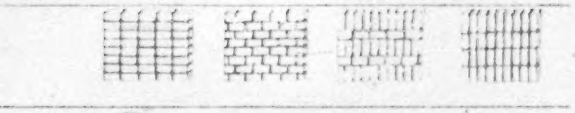
41 

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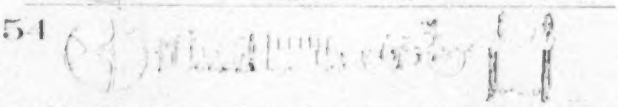
54 

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SWAZILAND

FDEX

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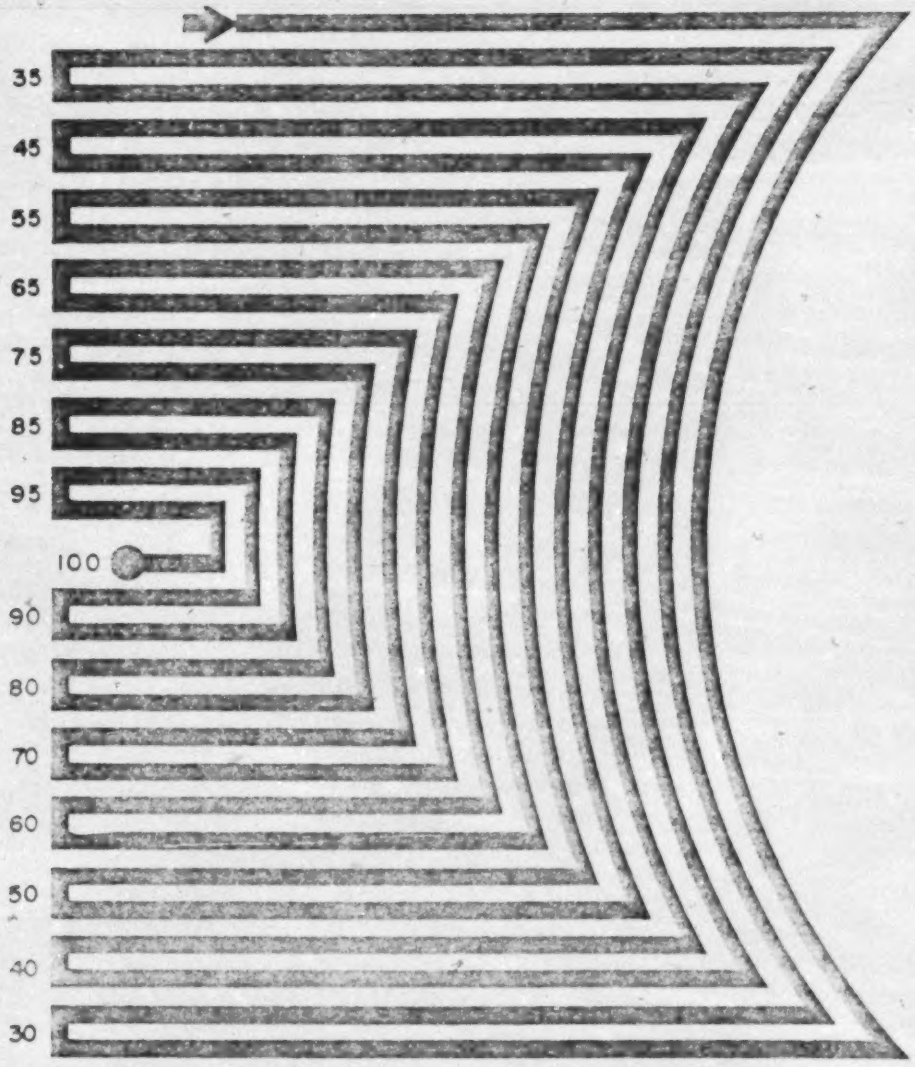
BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1



SWAZILAND

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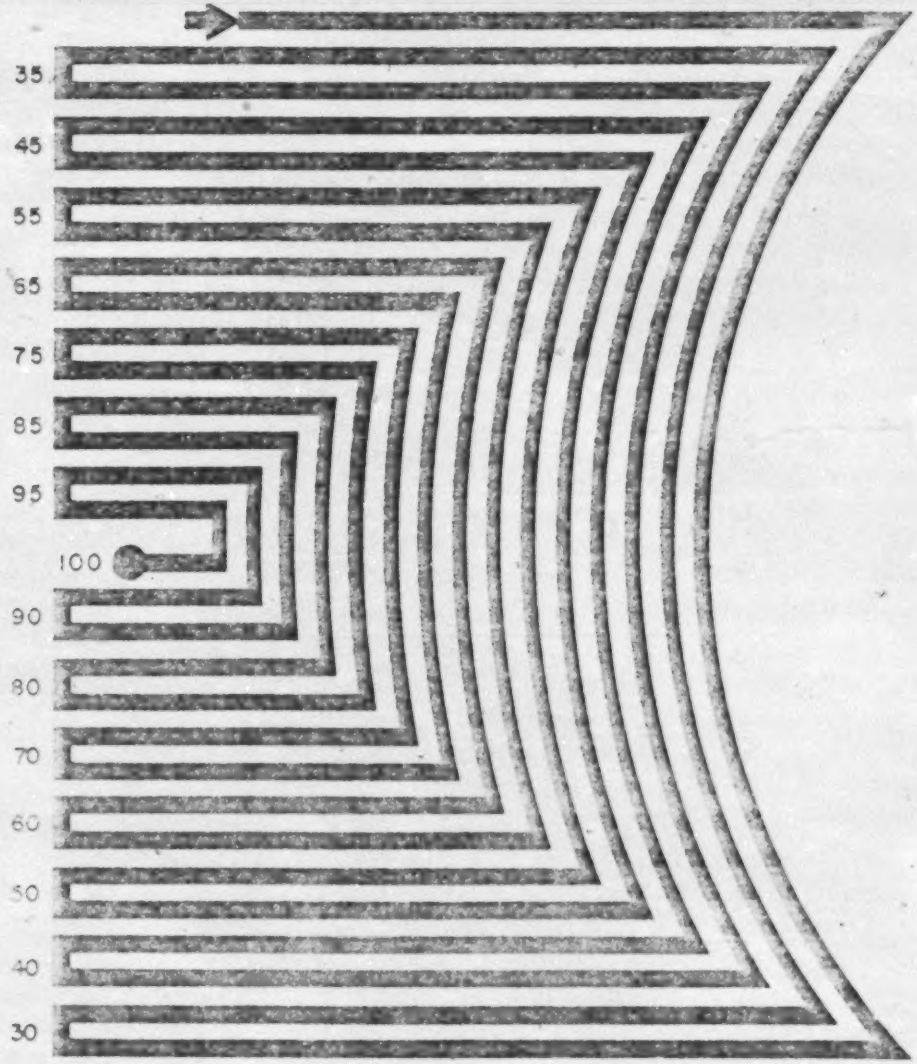

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BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

1

1. The blood in a human body is carried from the heart by

follicles veins arteries corpuscles glands

2. The speed of light is approximately 186,000

miles/second feet/hour miles/minute feet/second miles/hour

3. The same volume of which of the following would weigh the most?

Mercury Copper Iron Brass Zinc

4. Stannum is another name for

Gold Iron Lead Tin Zinc

5. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity?

Carbon Nickel Copper Iron Water

6. Which of the following planets is noted for its "rings"?

Saturn Mars Venus Mercury Jupiter

7. A major reason for boiling milk is to

kill bacteria make cream preserve it whiten it homogenise it

8. Three sides of a triangle are a, b, c. If $a^2=b^2=c^2$, what type of triangle is it?

Complementary Right-Angled Acute Pythagorean Equilateral

9. A common treatment for goiter is a form of

iodine menthol penicillin ascorbic acid insulin

10. When we think of "surface tension," we would most likely think of

an electric wire an antenna some liquid atomic blasts mental fatigue

11. Sebaceous glands are closely associated with

nerves blood hair bones intestines

12. The Medical Doctor's oath bears the name of

Demosthenes Aristophanes Diogenes Euripedes Hippocrates

13. Industrial diamonds are useful in

melting hardening forging grinding refracting

14. Women usually sing at a higher pitch than men because their vocal cords are

smoother softer longer tighter flexible

15. The chief ingredient in window glass is

nylon amber cellulose quartz sand

16. A rainbow is formed by water droplets that act as a

dye prism mirror catalyst projector

17. A fuel used in atomic power plants is

lead uranium graphite krypton deuterium

18. Which of the following is used to raise or lower electric voltage?

Accelerator Fuse Manifold Diode Transformer

19. It is possible for coal to be converted by nature into

Uranium diamonds granite wood fossils

20. Which of the following animals is a feline?

Zebra Lion Giraffe Whale Cobra

SWAZILAND

BEHAVIOURAL ASSESSMENT SERIES

21. The warmest air in a room can generally be found nearest the

centrum | west wall | south wall | floor | ceiling

22. A process that is essential in the making of beer and spirits is

electrolysis | precipitation | centrifuging | banding | fermentation

23. A solar eclipse can be said to be "caused" by

gravity | rotation | the clouds | the moon | constellation

24. Displacement level is used in connection with

bridges | sewers | automobiles | aeroplanes | ships

25. A common devise for measuring air pressure is the

hygrometer | tachistoscope | barometer | aerometer | thermostat

26. The "Lead" in your pencil is probably

cordite | carborundum | slate | charcoal | graphite

27. A baby delivered by cutting through the mother's abdomen is referred to as a

premature baby | cesarean baby | post humeous | Siamese baby | still baby

28. Tides are caused by

salt | electricity | sand bars | the moon | thunder

29. A skeleton of a prehistoric animal is often called

a fossil | a protozoan | a clinker | an albumin | an osteopath

30. Auricles are

hair-like projections | laws | heart chambers | prophets | gold nuggets

31. Red blood cells are manufactured in the

bones | heart | capillaries | liver | spinal cord

32. Sodium chloride is another name for

quinine water | table salt | bleaching powder | aspirin | cleaning fluid

33. The filament of an electric bulb usually has a high concentration of

Carborundum | Tungsten | Antimony | Lead | Tin

34. A longer wrench (spanner) provides more

slippage | velocity | friction | traction | leverage

35. Dwarfism is caused by a deficiency in

vitamins | hormones | insulin | blood cells | minerals

36. The amount of electricity that an electric appliance uses is measured in

calories | horse-power | watts | ohms | volts

37. Bees help cross-fertilize plants by spreading

pollen | nectar | spores | honey | humus

38. Bauxite is an ore from which we derive

Aluminium | Copper | Gold | Lead | Zinc

39. Which of the following denotes pure Gold?

14K | 18K | 21K | 24K | 36K

40. One common application of logarithms is in the design of a

microscope | thermometer | slide rule | sun dial | balance scale